

# Bolivar Bulletin.

SATURDAY, - December 8 1866

NATIONAL.—Congress assembled on last Monday. The President's message was received and read—it is not a "point blank" document. Radicalism runs high, and extreme measures may be looked for. It is highly probable that the Southern States will be excluded until they adopt the constitutional amendment, disenfranchise four fifths of the whites and enfranchise the negro.

In the lower house of the legislature, on the 3d inst., Mr. Lyle introduced a bill to amend the Code, by making it lawful to keep open on the Sabbath day places of amusement, known as beer gardens, and to keep refreshments therein. Passed.

Mr. Richards introduced a bill making it binding on Court Clerks to keep a book, to be known as the Common Rule book, and providing for the commencement of suits by declaration. Passed.

PROLOGUE.—At the last session of the legislature a resolution was adopted to the effect that body adjourn sine die on the 10th of December. This has been rescinded and there is no telling how long the present session will last—probably until the 1st of August.

The rooms of Hon. S. S. Marshall, of Illinois, and Hon. S. F. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, were entered and their watches and pocket-books stolen. The room of Justice S. Marshall, of Vermont, was also entered, but nothing was stolen. No clue to the perpetrators.—Washington Telegram.

Perhaps old "spooky" Butler can tell who got the watches, but we do not believe he went near Mr. Marshall's room!

It is thought that the Emperor of Brazil will visit this country at an early day.

## THE MESSAGE.

Full Abstract of its Contents.

The message opens, as usual, with thanks to Providence for the peace and prosperity, in the attainment of the peaceful and the restoration of civil authority throughout the United States.

A review is then had of the facts set forth in the last message, relative to the measures which the Executive had taken for the gradual restoration of the Southern States to the Union, such as appointing Provisional Governors, etc. Only one thing then remained, the message says, to be done, and that was the admission of the loyal representatives to Congress. This duty was devolved solely on Congress. In the meantime the President says, no other plan having been proposed, he continued his efforts to perfect a restoration through the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country.

The South had thus ratified the amendment abolishing slavery, conformed their social laws to the fact, repudiated the rebel debts and proceeded in good faith to legislate for the amelioration of the colored races.

The President then speaks as follows: "Congress, by its action, has admitted to many of these States representation, and it was near the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee."

"I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats the loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States wherein the inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in rebellion; ten States, more than one-fourth of the whole number, remain without representation. The seats of fifty members of the House and twenty of the Senate are vacant, not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials."

"Their admission it is believed, would have accomplished much toward the renewal and strengthening of our Union as one people, and removed serious causes for discontent on the part of the people of these States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no person ought to be deprived of taxation and yet be denied representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that each State shall have at least one Representative, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate. These provisions were intended to secure to every State the right of representation in Congress, and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of States shall be preserved in the Senate, that no amendment of the Constitution could be made without the consent of nine States, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature."

"It has been assumed that these States by rebellion became Territories, but all departments of the Government with great distinction refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our Republic system, and the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent that the political communities are not lost States, but States."

The President then quotes the Crittenden resolutions of 1861, on the object of the war, and reviews the legislation of Congress wherein the States are recognized, and also in Lincoln's proclamation. He then proceeds as follows:

"In the admission of Senators and Representatives from all the States there can be no grounds of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation, and thus will not happen when the Constitution and laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is the judge of its own members. A Senator or member may be admitted or rejected on his credentials referred to a proper committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be on evidence satisfactory that he possesses the requisite loyal and constitutional qualifications. If refused admission, and sent to his constituents for want of due allegiance, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed in the councils of the nation, and the power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interest of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union."

"Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union, and the permanency of our form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change, but, on the contrary, their correctness have been confirmed by reflection and time."

"If the admission of loyal members to seats in Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the effect of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger and the right of exclusion will be no weaker."

"The Constitution makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall deem expedient. I know of no measure more imperatively demanding the consideration of national interest, sound policy and equal justice than the admission of loyal members from the unrepresented States. It would consummate the restoration, renew vigor and stability, and induce emigration, and open the new fields of enterprise."

"The President concludes on restoration by repeating the warning of others against a consolidated despotism, and does not make the slightest reference to the pending Constitutional amendment, nor to the much-talked-of amnesty and suffrage question. All he says on reconstruction I have given verbatim."

"President speaks as follows on Mexican affairs: "In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly agreement was made between the Emperor of France and the President for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which it was understood, was to leave Mexico in November, 1867, immediately on the completion of the treaty. Of this the French Government assumed the same attitude in regard to non-intervention as is held by the United States. Repeated assurances have been given this President since that agreement, that France would complete the promised evacuation within the period named, or even sooner."

"It was reasonably expected that the proceeding thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell was thereupon directed, on October 9, to assume his functions. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the United States army, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to consider whatever influence we might make for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government."

"Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 25th of November, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor had some time before decided not to withdraw detachments of his forces in the month of November, according to agreement; but this decision was made for the purpose of withdrawing the whole of these forces by the spring of 1868, and the Emperor had decided to pursue the policy of non-intervention, and so soon as this information was received by this Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France."

"I can not forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform to the existing engagement, and meet the expectations of this Government. This decision, however, is subject to be laid before Congress. With the evacuation of Mexico by the French, no subject for serious difference between France and the United States would remain."

"On our relations with Great Britain the President writes as follows: "It is a matter of great importance to the United States that no considerable advances have been made toward an adjustment of the difference between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations on our national commerce, and other trespasses committed during the civil war, by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of Ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new Ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to believe that it will be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit."

"The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that friendship and good will between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity in the practice of good faith and neutrality shall be restored between the respective nations."

"The President then alludes to the Fenian invasion of Canada as a violation of the neutrality laws and the sentence of captured Fenians, he says: "Such representations have been made to Great Britain, and it is hoped induce judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the invasion."

After referring briefly to the annual reports, the President concludes as follows: "In the performance of a duty imposed by the Constitution, I have submitted to the Representatives of the States and the people such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interest may require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is, that the nation may be preserved, and the Constitution maintained, and the people united, and the Government preserved, and the Union preserved, and the perpetuity of free institutions."

ANDREW JOHNSON.

## Legal.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas issued to me by the Circuit Court at the October term, 1866, in favor of J. J. Knight & W. C. Justice, I will sell at the Court House door, in the town of Bolivar, on the first Monday in January, 1867, for cash, the following town lot, situated in the town of Bolivar, Hardeman county, and state of Tennessee, to-wit: Lot No. 3, P. & M. Addition, bounded as follows, to-wit: south by McNeal street, west by M. C. Railroad, north by lot 4, square 5, east by lot 1, square 5. Leveled on as property of W. E. Hicks. Dec. 6, 1866. 4tp38 Sheriff.

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## Legal.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas issued to me by the Circuit Court at the October term, 1866, in favor of Wm. H. Wood, adm'r of E. B. Rogers, dec'd, I will sell at the Court House door, in the town of Bolivar, on the first Monday in January, 1867, the following lots in the town of Salisbury, to-wit: Lots No. 11 and 12 in block 5 on the plan of subdivision, levied on as the property of Thos. H. Hancock.

Also one tract of land in Hardeman county containing 99 acres more or less, and bounded as follows, to-wit: beginning at a stake with a post oak and poplar pointers, the southeast corner of entry No. 1050 in the name of C. M. McCombs, and runs with the same west 220 poles to a blackjack, post oak and blackjack pointers, thence north with the east line of entry No. 1054, 67 poles to a stake with a blackjack and 2 blackjack pointers, thence west with the line of entry 1081, 1089, 103 poles to 2 blackjack and 3 blackjack pointers, thence north with the east line of same, 180 poles to a blackjack, 2 blackjack pointers, thence east with the south line 222 poles to a blackjack and 2 blackjack pointers, thence west with the line of entry 1081, 1089, 103 poles to a post oak, post oak and 2 blackjack pointers, thence east with the south line of the same 229 poles to a post oak and 2 blackjack pointers, thence south 3 poles to a small blackjack, thence west with the line of entry No. 2443, 124 poles to a small blackjack, thence south with the west line of the same 42 poles to the beginning, containing by estimation 99 acres more or less.

Also tract No. 2, described as follows, to-wit: Two certain tracts or parcels of land situate in Hardeman county, Tennessee, in range 2, section 2, 10th surveyor's district, one of which contains 37 acres and is bounded as follows, to-wit: beginning at a stake, post oak and 2 blackjack pointers, the north corner No. 1233, entry 200, and runs with the line of entry No. 311 for 93 acres to the east line of entry No. 311 for 93 acres in the name of Z. Bailey and runs north 74 poles to a stake, chestnut and black oak pointers, thence with the south line of entry No. 356, 208 poles to a blackjack, thence west with the line of entry 723, thence with the same south 74 poles to a stake and blackjack pointers, thence west 80 poles to the beginning.

The other of said tracts containing 604 acres, is bounded as follows, to-wit: beginning at a blackjack, the southeast corner of entry No. 311 for 93 acres in the name of Z. Bailey and runs with its south boundary west 55 poles to a post oak, with a blackjack and 3 post oak pointers, thence south with the east boundary of entry No. 886, 280 poles to a blackjack, thence west with the line of entry 723, thence with the same south 74 poles to a stake, a blackjack, and 3 blackjack pointers, thence east 13 poles to a stake, and 2 blackjack pointers, thence north 78 poles to the beginning.

Also the tract of lots No. 4, 13 and 14, in the town of Salisbury, Hardeman county, Tennessee. The above tracts of land and town lots are levied on as the property of H. Black. Dec. 6th, 1866. W. W. McCARLEY, Sheriff.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas issued to me by the Circuit Court at the October term, 1866, in favor of J. J. Knight & W. C. Justice, I will sell at the Court House door, in the town of Bolivar, for cash, on the first Monday in January, 1867, the following tracts of land in Hardeman county, to-wit: One tract, in range 2, section 2, 10th surveyor's district, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the south east corner of the tract of land adjoining to Mrs. Shinnall's dower, and runs east 123 poles to a stake, being the south east corner of entry No. 424 for 40 acres, in the name of A. R. Alexander, north 160 poles to a stake, thence west 139 poles to the north east corner of the widow's dower, thence south with the east boundary of the same 120 poles to a stake, thence east 16 poles to a stake, thence south 40 poles to the beginning.

Also one other tract of 123 acres, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at an ash and black oak, the north west corner of entry 224 for 240 acres, in the name of A. R. Alexander, and runs east with its north boundary line 205 poles to a red oak and 2 post oak pointers, the south west corner of entry 509 for 1064 acres, thence north with its west boundary line 47 poles to a stake with 2 blackjack pointers, south east corner of entry 94 for 200 acres, made in the name of John Puckett, dec'd, and runs with the line of entry 123, 123 poles to a stake with 2 blackjack pointers, the south east corner of the same, thence north with its west boundary line 102 poles to a stake, a blackjack, black oak pointers, on the south boundary line of entry No. 1454 for 28 acres, thence west 16 poles to a stake with a chestnut and 2 spanish oak pointers, thence south 25 poles to a red oak, thence south 45 degrees west 144 poles to a stake, 2 blackjack and 2 spanish oak pointers, on the north boundary line of entry 2567 for sixty acres, the name of Moses Patten, thence east 41 poles to a stake with 2 blackjack pointers, the south east corner of the same, thence north with its west boundary line 120 poles, including entry 1365 and 1366, made in the name of Leonard A. Puckett, thence on all the properties of John J. Shinnall, this 4th day of June, 1866. Dec. 6, 1866. 4tp38 Sheriff.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas issued to me by the Circuit Court at the October term, 1866, in favor of Jacob Hill vs. J. Justice, A. H. Rose and L. A. Puckett; I will sell at the Court House door, in Bolivar, on the first Monday in January, 1867, the following tracts of land to-wit: lying and being in the county of Hardeman and State of Tennessee, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a maple 45 poles north of the southeast corner of entry No. 780 for 640 acres in the name of the president and trustees, runs thence west 65 poles to a hickory, thence north 102 poles to a black oak and 2 post oak pointers, east 1684 poles to a small blackjack, 2 blackjack pointers, north 52 poles to a stake, black oak and 2 post oak pointers, east 154 poles to a blackjack, north 88 poles to a stake, 3 post oak pointers, east 88 poles to the beginning, thence grant No. 1429 and 23554 to John L. Parker, containing 155 acres more or less; also, one other tract in said county in district No. 9, and bounded as follows, to-wit: beginning at a stake with 2 post oak and 2 blackjack pointers, the southwest corner of a tract of land deeded to James Shivers by George W. Newbern, a part of a thousand acre tract, formerly belonging to William J. Hunt, runs thence east 49 poles to a red oak, thence north with the line of entry 14, 140 poles to a stake, thence south 49 poles to the beginning, containing by estimation 74 acres more or less, and being the same deeded to said L. A. Puckett, by James Shivers, 14th February, 1850. Leveled on as the property of L. A. Puckett. Dec. 6, 1866. W. W. McCARLEY, Sheriff.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas issued to me by the Circuit Court at the October term, 1866, in favor of W. W. R. Elliott vs. L. C. Morris, I will sell at the Court House door, in the town of Bolivar, on the first Monday in January, 1867, the following tract of land, levied on as the property of L. C. Morris, to-wit: a certain tract of land, in Hardeman county, Tennessee, situated in civil district No. 10, range 2 and 3, section 1, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner of the line of the lands of said Davis, on the west by said Morris' other tract of 125 acres, and on the north by the line of Gray old tract—all in civil district No. 10, and on the waters of Spring Creek; said tract contains 75 acres, more or less. Dec. 6, 1866. 4tp38 Sheriff.

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## Legal.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas issued to me by the Circuit Court at the October term, 1866, in favor of E. P. McNeal, Administrator of E. A. Puckett, and W. R. Morrow, stayor, I will sell at the Court House door, in the town of Bolivar, for cash, on the first Monday in January, 1867, the following tracts of land, in the 10th surveyor's district, range 3, section 2, and in Hardeman county, Tennessee, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stake, hickory and dogwood pointers, thence north 102 poles to a black oak and 2 post oak pointers, thence east 154 poles to a black oak and 2 post oak pointers, thence north 52 poles to a stake, a blackjack and 2 post oak pointers, thence east 15 2/3 poles to a black oak, thence west 96 poles to a stake with 3 post oak pointers, thence east 88 poles to the beginning, which bounds include grant No. 1429 and grant No. 23554, both made to John L. Parker, containing in all 155 acres.

Also, another tract, in the same surveyor's district, section, range and county as above, and beginning at a black oak, the south east corner of entry No. 780 for 640 acres, in the name of the president and trustees, thence west 68 poles to a hickory, thence north 102 poles to a black oak and 2 post oak pointers, thence east 154 poles to a black oak and 2 post oak pointers, thence north 52 poles to a stake, a blackjack and 2 post oak pointers, thence east 15 2/3 poles to a black oak, thence west 96 poles to a stake with 3 post oak pointers, thence east 88 poles to the beginning, which bounds include grant No. 1429 and grant No. 23554, both made to John L. Parker, containing in all 155 acres.

Also, another tract, in the same surveyor's district, section, range and county as above, and beginning at a black oak, the south east corner of entry No. 780 for 640 acres, in the name of the president and trustees, thence west 68 poles to a hickory, thence north 102 poles to a black oak and 2 post oak pointers, thence east 154 poles to a black oak and 2 post oak pointers, thence north 52 poles to a stake, a blackjack and 2 post oak pointers, thence east 15 2/3 poles to a black oak, thence west 96 poles to a stake with 3 post oak pointers, thence east 88 poles to the beginning, which bounds include grant No. 1429 and grant No. 23554, both made to John L. Parker, containing in all 155 acres.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas issued to me by the Circuit Court at the October term, 1866, in favor of the following parties: Two in favor of H. & W. C. Harkins; one in favor of W. G. Bradford; one in favor of H. Kuhn; one in favor of Nuckolls & Ruffin; one in favor of R. S. Hardy; two in favor of Adams & Brierley; and one in favor of J. I. Webb and L. A. Puckett, stayor, I will sell at the Court House door, in the town of Bolivar, for cash, on the first Monday in January, 1867, the following tract or parcel of land described as follows, to-wit: beginning at a dogwood, the northwest corner of entry No. 424 for 40 acres, in the name of Jose Cherry, and runs thence east 103 poles to a stake with 2 black oak pointers, the northwest corner of a tract of land conveyed to Solomon Willoughby by Vincent Willoughby, dec'd, thence with the same south 13 degrees, 230 poles to a black oak and 2 post oak pointers, thence north 102 poles to a stake, with spanish oak and black oak pointers, the southeast corner of 20 acres of land deeded to Amos Black by said Willoughby, thence north 40 poles to a black oak sapling, with black oak sapling pointers, thence west 90 poles to a stake in the Democrat road, thence north 230 poles to the beginning, containing in all 255 acres, including and excluding 50 acres sold to Emily Willoughby by Jose Cherry. The above named tract, indexed by John L. Puckett, thence from his father, Vincent Willoughby, levied on as the property of James Willoughby to satisfy the above mentioned claims in my hands. This, 6th, Dec. 1866. 4tp38 Sheriff.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas issued to me by the Circuit Court at the October term, 1866, in favor of L. T. Knight vs. J. E. Puckett, J. H. Webb and L. A. Puckett, stayor, I will sell at the Court House door, in the town of Bolivar, on the first Monday in January, 1867, the following tracts of land in the 10th surveyor's district, range 3, section 2, Hardeman county, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a maple 46 poles north of the south east corner of entry No. 780 for 640 acres, in the name of the president and trustees, thence west 68 poles to a hickory, thence north 102 poles to a black oak with a large black oak and 2 post oak pointers, thence east 168 1/3 poles to a small blackjack and 2 blackjack pointers, thence north 52 poles to a stake, a blackjack and 2 post oak pointers, thence east 15 2/3 poles to a black oak, thence north 96 poles to a stake with 3 post oak pointers, thence east 88 poles to the beginning, which bounds include grant No. 1429 and grant No. 23554, both made to John L. Parker, containing in all 155 acres.

Also, another tract, in the same county, range and section, beginning at a black oak, the south east corner of entry No. 780 for 640 acres, in the name of the president and trustees, thence west 68 poles to a hickory, thence north 102 poles to a black oak with a large black oak and 2 post oak pointers, thence east 168 1/3 poles to a small blackjack and 2 blackjack pointers, thence north 52 poles to a stake, a blackjack and 2 post oak pointers, thence east 15 2/3 poles to a black oak, thence north 96 poles to a stake with 3 post oak pointers, thence east 88 poles to the beginning, which bounds include grant No. 1429 and grant No. 23554, both made to John L. Parker, containing in all 155 acres.

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Also, another tract, in the same county, range and section, beginning at a black oak, the south east corner of entry No. 780 for 640 acres, in the name of the president and trustees, thence west 68 poles to a hickory, thence north 102 poles to a black oak with a large black oak and 2 post oak pointers, thence east 168 1/3 poles to a small blackjack and 2 blackjack pointers, thence north 52 poles to a stake, a blackjack and 2 post oak pointers, thence east 15 2/3 poles to a black oak, thence north 96 poles to a stake with 3 post oak pointers, thence east 88 poles to the beginning, which bounds include grant No. 1429 and grant No. 23554, both made to John L. Parker, containing in all 155 acres.

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By virtue of a venditioni exponas issued to me by the Circuit Court at the October term, 1866, in favor of W. W. R. Elliott vs. L. C. Morris, I will sell at the Court House door, in the town of Bolivar, on the first Monday in January, 1867, the following tract of land, levied on as the property of L. C. Morris, to-wit: a certain tract of land, in Hardeman county, Tennessee, situated in civil district No. 10, range 2 and 3, section 1, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner of the line of the lands of said Davis, on the west by said Morris' other tract of 125 acres, and on the north by the line of Gray old tract—all in civil district No. 10, and on the waters of Spring Creek; said tract contains 75 acres, more or less. Dec. 6, 1866. 4tp38 Sheriff.

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